





# THE DAILY NEWS.

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## UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

Whatever may have been thought in old times, under old systems, there is now no doubt of the necessity of universal education. It is not only the sure foundation for social progress; it is the best safeguard against crime and the surest defence of public liberty. No State in the Union has cause to feel deeper interest in this matter than our own, and now is the time for its practical manifestation. The low standard of education, perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say the want of education in North Carolina, has been a grief to many of our people, long and deeply felt. It has influenced most prejudicially her history, her national character, the character of her citizens, her material development; indeed, in every way. Yet there has been since the war no time when the claims of this subject upon the public mind could be properly presented until now. The war left the State a wreck. Two-thirds of her property had perished; her labor system had been destroyed; and thirty odd thousand of her sons, for the most part in the prime of life, had died on the battle field. There remained, too, hanging over her after the war an enormous debt; and Reconstruction left her groaning beneath the weight of a government under which she was fast sinking. Here, as in our national affairs, our efforts had to be addressed to the removal or amelioration of existing evils before we could look forward to future good. To these the attention of the people was directed. All have been dealt with in turn, and dealt with successfully. The State government has been reformed; the public debt has been compromised; a new labor system has been organized; our railroad interest has ceased to be a tax upon us; and the last assessment shows an addition of millions to our resources within a few years. To replace the mournful breach in our population, a new generation has come on, full of the life and hope of early manhood. We have legislated wisely with reference to past grievances and evils, and in our struggles for a better order of things, the kindly aid of nature has not been wanting. Prosperity, if on no very great scale, yet assured in fact, obtains throughout the State. We have at length reached a point for a new and onward movement towards what is immeasurably the greatest interest of society, the peculiar and pressing need of the State—universal education.

## TAXES.

Manufacturing industries of all kinds employ rather less than 22 per cent. of the people of the United States. In this 22 per cent. of population is included not merely the hands employed in manufacturing establishments, big and little, protected and unprotected, but the vast army of carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, painters, blacksmiths, brick masons, and other mechanics scattered throughout the land, who are not employed in manufacturing establishments, though classed as belonging to the manufacturing industries. None of those last-mentioned artisans receive any protection whatever from the tariff, but are heavily burdened by it in the largely enhanced cost of living which it occasions. As for the other 78 per cent. of the employed population, embracing agriculturists, persons rendering professional services, and such as are engaged in trade and transportation—aggregating nearly four-fifths of the American people—the Philadelphia Press says they are taxed upon the clothes they wear by day and the blankets they cover with at night; upon the crockery used on their tables when they are well and the drugs they take when sick; and, in fact, upon about everything they have to buy, for the sole benefit, not of the Government, but of certain branches of the manufacturing interest. The large sums thus exacted from them do not go to help the laborer engaged in that interest, but to swell the extortionate profits of the protected capitalist. The tribute wrung in this way from the great body of the people does not go into the public treasury, but into a comparatively few private pockets. The bearers of this heavy burden have not even the satisfaction of knowing that the increased prices they are called upon to pay for what they purchase enhance the wages of the workman, for they see that he is left to struggle as best he may, with no safeguards against competition, while his employer, who has the whole world to draw from as a labor market, is the exclusive beneficiary of the protective system.

THEY DID NOT MOR HIM, but in some way the people of Okolona, Miss., managed to return to Ohio the young gentleman sent thence to print the Okolona States with blood and thunder secessionist Democratic articles for use as bloody-shirt-campaign articles at the North. The thing paid well, however, and the Radicals have got another secession-Democratic paper in full blast at Meridian, Miss. The editor is one of Mr. HAYES's clerks in the Post-office Department at Washington, aptly named HORN. His paper is as popular North as the Ohio man's was.

## ORANGE, PERSON AND CASWELL

These counties compose the 20th Senatorial District, and will be represented in the next Senate by CALVIN E. PARRISH, Esq., of Orange, and Col. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, of Person, and both of them are men well worthy to represent any constituency anywhere. Mr. PARRISH has represented his county in both branches of the General Assembly. He is a lawyer by profession, and his reputation at the bar is as high as it is on the hustings and in the Legislature. He is always and in every station strictly attentive to business, and will be, as he has been, a valuable and efficient Senator.

Col. CUNNINGHAM began to represent Person county before the war, in what was then the House of Commons, and his county has never since failed to avail itself of his valuable services when they could be had. He is a farmer, and one of the best and most successful in the State. He has, by his strict attention to business, accumulated a large fortune which he dispenses with a liberal hand in genial hospitality and in unostentatious charity. Col. CUNNINGHAM is a real business member. He is always in his seat watching with keen eye the interests of his people. He speaks rarely, but when he does join in debate his words carry with them great weight, for they come freighted with sound good sense and are backed by the force of the Colonel's personality.

The District may well be congratulated on the choice it has made.

THEY are doubling teams on the office-holders. We hear of a harder case than that of the Wake county man mentioned yesterday, who said he'd see TOM COOPER d—d first. The latest reported victim lives in Granville. Chairman COOPER assessed him for \$37 and the big man at Washington took \$67 out of his salary of \$175. If this goes on, the officeholders, as well as the people, will begin to think the revenue system an infernal one, as it is. We have no tears to shed for the taxed revenue; served 'em right, will be the general verdict. But the question occurs, what interest have the Democratic people, the tax-payers, in contributing to the Republican campaign fund? They will have it to do until we get a Democratic Congress and a revenue tariff that will enable us to do without an internal revenue system.

"THE MISSISSIPPI INCIDENT" is the New York Times's taking title to a column of preaching about Southern lawlessness. The incident consisted in the "putting out of the way" of Mr. R. V. PEARSON, a Mississippi Greenbacker. Mr. PEARSON had changed his politics, and was rewarded by the Democrats, with "four bullet holes in his body," and a prohibition of living. As to permitting him to be a candidate for Sheriff, that was out of the question; a thing not to be thought of by the lawless Democracy who don't even allow a man to vote, or don't count his vote if they do, unless he votes on their side. It was a moving tale the Times told about Mr. PEARSON, and will have as much effect North as if it were true. Few people will notice the fact printed in the Times's news columns, that PEARSON is not only alive, but elected to the office for which he was a candidate, the very important one of Sheriff of his county.

PRESIDENT HAYES is making education speeches as he makes his tour. He wishes the education of the South (that is, the negro) to be undertaken by the United States government, and to be conducted under its control. The government has no constitutional power to levy taxes for such a purpose, any more than for the maintenance of churches. If it had, the policy would be doubtful, for those who had the handling of the money would steal it, just as they did the people's school fund in reconstruction days.

MOBILE HAS two cotton mills, with 2,400 spindles and a capacity of 1,400 bales a year. The profit is sixteen per cent. A wool mill has just been completed at a cost of \$50,000. Everywhere throughout the South these enterprises pay, and their number is constantly increasing.

## Robeson Candidates.

[From the Robesonian.]

Col. Rowland is in the prime of vigorous manhood, of very fine, prepossessing personal appearance, and of the very highest official and personal integrity; was elected to the Legislature four years ago by a majority of 300 votes. He is universally popular among all classes of our people, who have the utmost confidence in him. His majority will not fall far short of 300, and there will be no better man in the Legislature of 1881-'82.

Mr. Hector McEachern is a very fitting representative of the educated, cultured Scotch of upper Robeson. Born and reared in Lumber Bridge township, he stands day without a superior among the good people of that section. He is one of the truest men in the county, and the vote that he will receive will show the very high estimation in which he is held. Naturally of that modest and retiring disposition so characteristic of the Scotch, he has never sought nor held official positions, but politically, socially and intellectually, he is true as steel. There will be no better man in the next Legislature than Mr. McEachern.

The wife of Don Carlos is the godmother of the little son of Gen. Charrette and his American wife, formerly Miss Polk. The godfather is the whole regiment of Pontifical Zouaves to which the General belongs.

## Cox and Bledsoe at Durham.

[Reported for THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

On Tuesday the two candidates for Congress spoke in Reams's Warehouse, Durham, to an audience very respectable in size and composition. The discussion was opened by Moses A. Bledsoe, the beginning of which we did not hear. We found the speaker proclaiming his satisfaction that in the war he was in a bomb-proof. He was opposed to the war and did not want to be shot for a cause he did not approve. His competitor was in the army, fighting gallantly no doubt, glad to kill Yankees and trying to kill Hancock. Didn't blame him for that. He (Bledsoe) was at home, an Assistant Quartermaster, doing all I could to help the soldiers in the field and their families they left behind them.

My competitor says I made a speech at Gully's Mill in which I advised the whites not to rent lands to the negroes. I did make such a speech in 1868. But afterwards General Cox and his party nominated me for Senator in Wake, and endorsed my record. Now like a hyena, he rakes up the dead bones of the past. If I did wrong I am willing to admit it. No man in a life of fifty-eight years is free from error; he must have made mistakes. If he cannot change his views when he finds he is wrong, he is no better than an idiot. He is not an honest man if he persists in error.

My opponent says I had charge of the Penitentiary, was elected a Director and afterwards made President of the Board. Well, the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the charge that I furnished musty meal. They say I owned the mill that furnished the meal. A mill can't make sweet meal out of musty corn; it can only get toll. I had nothing to do with feeding the convicts. I was exonerated. The present Board has the same steward that was employed by my Board. Bledsoe charged that General Cox would not discuss the issues of the day, and avoided politics. He (Bledsoe) proposed to review the history of the Democratic party. Its leaders were astray. The people were honest. The former were neither Democrats nor Republicans; they were aristocratic oligarchs. He had been a Democrat himself and knows all about it. How would he prove its oligarchical tendencies? Go back twenty years. When Lincoln was elected by the people, Yancey, Keitt and Rhett broke up the Union and involved the country in war. The South called for volunteers and ended in conscription. He sees men around him dragged from home to fight in a cause they opposed.

When Cox shed his blood he did his duty, but he ought not to have spilled the blood of those opposed to the war. The secession oligarchs were responsible for the war, the lives lost, the tears shed, and the widows made. The same men who did this and tried to overthrow the Government now ask again to be restored to power.

Jeff. Davis, in a late speech in Louisiana, said the spirit that caused the war was now strong as ever. Look and see who are put forward for office? For Congress, for the Legislature, for Governor? All secession leaders, Jos. E. Johnston, Gens. Gordon, Ransom, Scales, and now Cox himself. There can be no nomination, except of that clique. Where is Fowle, a Union man? Where was Carr? They don't belong to that particular element. A Union man can get no recognition. If Hancock is elected Jeff. Davis will rule the country. He will be behind Hancock.

The same men now ask return to power. Can you trust them again? What is Democracy? and what is Republicanism? The same thing—Jeffersonian Republicanism and Jackson Democracy. If these men were Democrats there would be no trouble. All power is derived from the people, but this secession oligarchy denied. I am opposed to them, and will fight them world without end. I am for the people who are the foundation of all power, but made to bear all burdens, pay all taxes, &c. Farmers and mechanics uphold the Government, because they produce all its wealth. Have nothing to say against lawyers, doctors and merchants; but since Adam all burdens are borne by the farmer and laboring men. These should stand shoulder to shoulder and run the Government for their own advantage.

He said the Democratic party held nothing but a name and was opposed to the fundamental principles of Republicanism. It was like a seven year locust. City people know nothing about them. We farmers do. He saw one sticking to the bark of a tree, eyes protruding, wings stretched out, and a passer-by would say "that is a fire locust." There was nothing but an empty shell. So was it with the Democrats. They were aristocrats; not in social life, but only in the form of Government. The party disclaimed name of Democrat after the war, called itself Conservative; then Conservative Democrat; and when strong enough it threw off the mask and took the name of Democrat to catch votes. As soon as the party got into power in the State it gerrymandered both Congressional and Senatorial Districts. Again, in 1874 not a Democratic candidate advocated calling a convention. The Legislature did so when it found it had a majority. When the convention met a majority was found opposed to a change in the Constitution. Then it was that Cox telegraphs to Robeson county, "Hold Robeson and save the State." Advice was taken. \* \* \*

Bledsoe says the Constitution as amended was ratified in the heat of the Presidential election, and the people did not know or care what they were doing. He went on to say that the next Legislature, under power of the amendments, disfranchised the white man and the black man in respect to the election of magistrates, school Committeemen, &c.

The Democratic party, he went on to say, is controlled by bob tail lawyers and oligarchs. Cox says I am a lawyer too. I plead guilty to having a license, but have not practiced in thirty years. Cox says it is because I could get nothing to do. But every body knows I am a farmer. What is Cox doing as a lawyer? On Wake county Superior Court docket, out of 126 cases, not one is marked for him except some for reference. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. It is unpleasant to raise personal issues, but it is a matter of self defence. Must fight the devil with fire.

Bledsoe repeated his old charge that Gen. Cox gained his election as Solicitor

by fraud, by inserting his name on the ticket, and striking out that of Cantwell, and thus imposing upon the Halifax voters, who could not read?

He charged that the party of Cox was one of tyranny, because it denied the right of speech, and the freedom of opinion. What of Turner, expelled from the Legislature for telling the truth? That means party tyranny.

Speaking of Jim Harris's letter read by Gov. Jarvis at Pittsboro, charging Bledsoe with being a Ku Klux, he said that was another fraud. He never saw a Ku Klux. But Jarvis had the King of the Ku Klux on his ticket. Cox should not throw stones. He advocated Jarvis the railroad King. He had swindled the people out of their rights. He had sold their road, built with their money, to strangers who were going to run it in their own interests for a song. He does not say that Jarvis was bribed, but can't see his motive. If the whole price to be paid for the road was divided among the people, they would only have sixty cents apiece. Bledsoe had a word to say about railroad oppression, local and through tariffs, &c. Also about taxes and the presence of John Nichols in Durham to collect internal revenue, all the result of war. Cox and party are responsible because they brought on the war.

"Cox says I was a war man. He ought to know better. I was in the Legislature, and made a record. I was a Union Democrat, and opposed to the call of a Convention in 1861. I and C. S. Winstead were the two last Democrats who voted to keep the United States flag floating over the State Capitol."

He read a resolution introduced by him in 1861, appealing for the withdrawal of troops, and the suspension of the coercion laws for the purpose of opening the way to reconciliation. He also read a resolution introduced by Ramsey, of Rowan, after the formation of the Southern Confederacy, to raise the National flag over the Capitol. The secessionists, twenty-eight in number, voted to lay the resolution on the table. Eighteen, among them Arendell, Bledsoe, Barringer and Turner, for the resolution. He was a war man to the extent of doing anything for the comfort of the men in the army, and for their families at home. He was a Carolinian, and would do so again.

Bledsoe tries to contrast the two parties. He says the Democrats passed no laws for the good of the people. What laws did they pass? The road law, which made it a crime not to work the roads; the landlord and tenant act, which made it a misdemeanor for a tenant to take a potato out of the field. They were laws for the benefit of the few, and against the rights of the many. He appealed to the prejudices of the farmers and the laboring men; told them to take the government in their own hands, it was their right; elect those who will do the most for the masses; farmers have had no chance; Bledsoe was the only farmer (!) who had been a candidate for twenty years.

(He was rewarded with the deafening applause of his negro auditors.)

Bledsoe had little to say about national politics. He had no charges to make against Hancock, except that if elected he would be the tool of Jeff. Davis.

He said, "I am now a better Democrat than Cox. I am in favor of the masses, and for giving them rights which he denies to them. The statute books will prove this. Cox was for Seymour and Blair in 1868, then for Greeley the abolitionist, and favor of civil rights. He charges me with voting for Stewart, Eliason, colored, when he, in a Democratic Legislature, voted for Webster, a one-legged Confederate." Some of the best men in the country, Bledsoe said, were educated by a negro. Willis P. Mangum was taught by John Chavis, a negro, so was W. H. Haywood and George W. Thompson. Tom Taylor, a colored man in Pittsboro, had been appointed a school committeeman. So much for consistency.

Bledsoe closed his first speech by short reference to Garfield. He had entered the army. The people called him back. They sent him to Congress. They sent him still higher—they put him in the Senate. Now they would make him President. He expected to see Garfield inaugurated, but did not expect to meet Cox in Washington.

## GENERAL COX

began his reply by saying that it would take a day and a half instead of an hour and a half for Bledsoe to explain his record. He (Bledsoe) was the last man the people should send to Congress. He advocated no principle or policy. His speech was made up of personal denunciation. Why should Bledsoe, a life-long Democrat, as he says, now find the Republican party so charming? If he had just made the discovery of the truth of his new faith, he must have been purblind before. He was made a sacrifice by his new party, and accepted a nomination no respectable Republican would have.

Bledsoe says he was opposed to the war. He joins a party which he says can neither read nor write. He thinks, therefore, intelligent people can likewise be ignorant of his record. Durham is too near Raleigh for that. Records are accessible. Gen. Cox read extracts of a resolution offered by Bledsoe at a Convention held at Franklin before the war pledging the State to forcible resistance in case of the election of a non-slave-holding President. Another resolution introduced by Bledsoe declared that the war about to be waged by Lincoln against the South was unholy, unjust and unconstitutional, and pledged the people to resist the payment of all debts and liabilities incurred to carry on such war. These resolutions were introduced in good faith and meant war. He also introduced resolutions, more ultra than any other, to raise and incorporate volunteer companies.

Bledsoe had changed parties so often that he was competent to speak for all. He ran against Maj. Russ, a Union man. He had run on the same war ticket two subsequent times; but while professing to be a Democrat, he had disorganized that party. He had warred against all parties. He presumes upon the ignorance of the people when he denounces the present Democratic party for the legislative appointment of Magistrates. That was the point pursued up to the close of the war.

Cox said that Bledsoe stuck to the flag which he boasts of trying to keep flying, because he had a sneaking fear that Lincoln would succeed. Two years ago Bledsoe ran as an independent Democrat. Now he affects a great

sense of the injustice done by the Democratic party to Fowle, Carr and Turner. The two first did not need his sympathy. They were doing hearty service in the ranks. It sounded strange to hear Bledsoe so officious about Turner. Two years ago Turner found Bledsoe so offensive that he ran him off from public discussions with a cow-bell.

Bledsoe says he is opposed to a personal canvass. So am I; but he forces it. Let us look a little more into his Union record. While we were in the thick of the war he was in his bomb-proof. He wanted more safe offices. Holden called him a staffed candidate. He (Holden) wanted a candidate who would represent the people, not the officeholders. "He had," Holden adds, "advocated the black flag, had deserted the people, was a shade officer, had violated the spirit of the times by buying his coffee and sugar at Government prices, while the people had to pay the highest prices. He had advocated martial law; would have required all free white men to get out passes. Bledsoe wanted this done when there was no necessity for it. The black flag during war means indiscriminate murder. Bledsoe said 'go, boys, come, boys.' He deserted the people to follow power and office."

The true hardships of war Gen. Cox admitted. But Bledsoe made them greater by insults to Union conscripts who were brought to the camps at Raleigh, telling them he was for war and the black flag. He said this to men he knew to be Union men, such as H. C. Ray and others, whose certificate was read. Bledsoe had said that men who made these charges were liars; yet when H. A. Rogers and others confronted him he did not deny he had advocated the black flag.

Gen. Cox read an affidavit of Green H. Alford and others to prove Bledsoe's unpopularity in Wake. Cox thought this very suggestive. He had lived many years among the people of Wake and thought and found them fair.

"Bledsoe's charge against me," said Gen. Cox, "that I have no practice in Wake, is not sustained. The clerk of Wake Court gave Bledsoe no such information." Reading the certificate of C. D. Upchurch, clerk, showing the business of Gen. Cox in the court, Gen. Cox pronounced Bledsoe's statement "untrue."

Bledsoe rose in great heat and pronounced the certificate untrue, denying its statement. Cox reiterated his statement with emphasis. Bledsoe retorted with heat. Cox told him to keep his temper. He might deny the facts, but the people were the jurors. If he wants personal matters he shall have them. He charged Bledsoe with charging \$7.50 a load for wood for the Lunatic Asylum, of which he was a Director, against positive law prohibiting Directors from taking such contracts. Cox read the decision of the Supreme Court in the case brought for the recovery of the claim, and in which he was cast.

He also reviewed the charge against Bledsoe for furnishing musty meal to convicts, which meal was made at Bledsoe's mill; also in violation of the law forbidding Directors to take such contracts. It was a violation of law and an outrage on humanity. The meal was not eatable, but there was no other furnished. If Bledsoe dared to do such things in North Carolina, what might not be expected to do in Washington? Bledsoe was hostile to the negro race he was now courting. In 1856 he voted to drive the colored man out of the State. He voted against their emancipation by bill. He denounced, bitterly, the Republican party at Gully's mill. He was severe on the negro race: told the landlords they were masters of the situation; advised them neither to rent nor sell land to the negroes, and in that way compelled them to work for wages and give the white men the power over them, and that this was the best way to control them.

Bledsoe assailed the road law. That was only a question of policy. It was the subject of legislative remedy when asked for. And as for the landlord and tenant act, that was a Republican law. The Democrats made the change from parcel contract to a written one, which was really in favor of the laborer. The question about the election of magistrates, like the others, was one that had no business in a Congressional canvass.

Bledsoe's talk about aristocracy was nonsense. Our great men nearly all sprung from the laboring classes. Merriam, Vance, many others, were farmers, and were self-made men. The officers of the State are made by the people; they are their representatives. If they grow too great, they are soon brought to their senses.

Bledsoe charges Jarvis with selling the Western Railroad on his own responsibility. Did he do so? On the contrary, did he not call together the Legislature, the representatives of the people, and let them make it? They sold because they thought it wise to sell what could not be completed without heavy, continued taxation, or abandoned at the sacrifice of what was already spent.

In regard to the attempt to rouse prejudice against the management of the North Carolina Railroad, Bledsoe must remember that it was the Republican party that secretly leased that road to a foreign corporation for thirty years, and passed it away from State control.

General Cox briefly but ably discussed national affairs. His great object in going to Congress was to show to the people of the North that the South was true and loyal. State affairs were discussed to some extent. He showed that in 1869, when the State was under Republican rule, the expenses of the State government were \$776,000; and in 1870, under the same, were \$1,177,000. In 1880, under Democratic rule, they were \$473,000. This was the difference between economy and extravagance, which was the radical difference between the two parties.

The speaker closed with paying his respects to Buxton, whom he charged, among other things, with while Judge, refusing to a citizen of this county the constitutional safeguards he was entitled to.

Bledsoe, in a brief reply, repeated the misstatement corrected in the certificate of C. D. Upchurch. But we were compelled to leave before the discussion closed. C.

A prominent Government official in Baltimore, who is a native of Virginia and well acquainted with the politics of that State, expresses the conviction that the differences in the Democratic ranks will be healed and a Hancock and English electoral ticket elected in Virginia.

## Sense! Sense! Sense!

[New York Herald, 7th inst.]

## THE REAL SOLIDITY OF THE SOUTH.

If any one is curious to see the real solidity of the South he should read about this time the principal journals of the Southern cities. The 1st of September is the beginning of the business year in the South, and the journals of the larger cities have an excellent habit of setting forth on that day an elaborate statistical account of the business of the past year, with comparisons of previous years and some account of future prospects.

We have examined with interest a number of these annual summaries which have come to us from New Orleans, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, Charleston, Memphis, Norfolk and other points, and we warn the Southern men that they must cease the common outcry about their poverty. They are not poor in the South; they are rich. Prosperity is an undeniable fact with them. There is no city whose reports we have read which has not in the last year or two rapidly advanced in commerce, in manufactures, in variety of industries; and in some the advance is surprising as it is gratifying in all.

New Orleans, five years ago, under carpet-bag and bayonet rule, was on the verge of bankruptcy; and in the opinion of many of its best citizens its prominence as a commercial port was so seriously shaken that it would be many years before it could recover its losses. Strangers who visited Louisiana at that time, and saw the remarkable natural wealth of the State, found it difficult to take so despondent a view, to be sure; and the reports before us show that a stranger's eye sometimes sees more clearly than that of a resident. The imports and exports of New Orleans for the past year were fifty per cent greater than the year before; an enormous, but apparently natural and healthful gain. The sugar industry of the State, which was prostrate five or six years ago, has so greatly recovered that one hundred and fifty thousand acres of the rich sugar lands of the State produced a crop which sold for twenty millions in cash, and yet the sugar crop is only one of the sources of Louisiana's wealth. Cotton is even a greater. The rice crop assumes greater importance yearly, and we read of a healthful beginning made in manufactures. The tanning of leather is found profitable because of the abundance of good bark. The cotton manufacturers of neighboring Mississippi cannot produce enough to fill their orders, and the transport of grain from the Upper Mississippi in barges to New Orleans, whence it is shipped to Europe, has assumed great dimensions. The amount of grain shipped from New Orleans last year was one hundred per cent greater than in the previous year. The cotton exports increased from fifty-five to seventy-seven millions in the year; the grain trade grew in a year in value from less than five to very nearly ten millions, and the product of cotton seed oil mills—a new industry—saving what was but recently a waste product, amounted during the year to over four millions. Among her imports New Orleans boasts of a great increase in the coffee trade. Twenty-one ocean steamers besides an immense fleet of river craft "belong" to New Orleans and contribute to its wealth, and there is a prospect of the establishment of glass, earthenware and paper factories.

Mobile also gives a good account of herself. The first steamship of a foreign line has made three profitable voyages during the year. The export trade of the port has largely increased. The Register reports: "Our financial institutions are as solvent as any in the land. We have had no bank failures; real estate, one of the truest barometers of prosperity, has improved in value and importance; and it rightly tells 'some are always complaining' that Mobile is really prosperous and growing."

From Savannah the reports are equally encouraging. Last year's business was greater and more varied than that of preceding years, and the new year now opening promises an increase over the last. The business in naval stores, we read, has grown up to large dimensions since the war, and comes in at a time when cotton is out of hand. General trade is brisk, and as in Louisiana and Alabama so in the region of Georgia and adjoining States tributary to Savannah, the planters and farmers are reported to be prosperous. They owe but little, and have good credit with merchants and factors.

Charleston, so long depressed and stagnant, appears to have revived and secured a new and genuine prosperity. There has been a handsome increase during the year in the growth of both upland and sea island cotton in South Carolina; the rice planters have done well and made the largest crop since 1861; there has been a "striking" increase in the wholesale trade of Charleston; naval stores, phosphates, lumber and early vegetables have added largely to the export business, and the vegetable and small-fruit crop of the region about Charleston has assumed a magnitude and variety which is amazing. The number of business failures—only twenty-eight for the year—is little more than a third that of the previous year, and the News and Courier reports that "the real estate market for the year has been active and buoyant." A good deal of fresh capital is going into manufactures, the seventeen cotton factories of the State being at present very profitable and fully employed.

No Southern report we have seen is more buoyant and encouraging than that of Memphis. Far from being ruined by two terrible yellow fever years, Memphis seems to have gathered new energy and enterprise from this disaster. The new sewerage system has given courage to capital and labor, and the city, once merely a cotton port, is now not only a very important distributing centre for merchandise, but is fast becoming a manufacturing place. The Appeal's annual report speaks of several cotton seed oil factories, ironworks, a gin manufactory, wagon, broom, soap, sugar candy and other factories, all prosperous. Most encouraging of all, because it speaks of thrift among the laboring men, Memphis has seven loan and building associations, which have a joint capital of a million of dollars.

Wherever we turn, in Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, and even in Virginia, we read only of rapidly increasing prosperity and of general well-doing. It will not do for Southern men after such an official show-

ing to complain of the poverty of their region. The Southern States are prosperous. It would not be extravagant to say that their people are on the whole more prosperous than those of most parts of the North. Undoubtedly the conditions of living are easier in the South than in the North. But the change for the better in the last four years is very remarkable. Everywhere we read of new industries starting into life; manufactures of various kinds are rapidly increasing and give employment to increasing numbers of the poor whites, to whom factory life is a distinct advance in the scale of prosperity. The business of market gardening, for Northern consumption has been found so profitable that vegetable and small fruit gardens and orchards are found in all the States from Virginia to Louisiana.

It is absurd to charge that a region which is healthfully prosperous is lawless or idle. The South produced last year the greatest cotton crop in its history, and this year crop will be even greater. But, over and above the cotton, it is producing a multitude of other things which were totally unknown in the Southern States before the war.

## The Way They Do Up North.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A Detroit man who was hunting land a few weeks ago in Antrim county, came across a settler who was doing some logging with a yoke of oxen. The two sat down together on a log and had a talk during which it transpired that the settler was a deacon in a village in a southern part of the State, and had lately moved on there. By and by the Detroit man moved on, but after traveling for half a mile had to retrace his steps to secure closer particulars regarding the lay of a surveyed highway. While he was yet eighty rods away he heard shouts, and the sound he drew the more the shouts sounded like curse words. When he reached the clearing the settler was jumping up and down and pounding the oxen, which refused to pull on a log. Every word uttered by the settler required three exclamations to punctuate it, and they were ground out like wheat from a hopper.

"My friend, didn't I understand you say," observed the Detroit man, "that you were a deacon of the church?"

"Whos, there, you—infarnal—pu, or I'll knock your horns off! Yes, that's what I told you."

"And you expressed the hope that you might become a shining light in this wilderness?"

"I did. Back up there, you—infarnal hyena with horns on! Yes, that's my hope."

"But the language you have, and making use of is utterly inconsistent with your asserted faith and profession."

"Stranger—whon, you old imp—stranger—stand up there, or I'll chew your ear off—stranger, there is only one way to a Christian man to work alongside of a yoke of straw-colored steers. I've tried all other ways, and I've had to come to this. See that—infarnal idio-headed scoundrel trying to turn his yoke! Hold on till I cut the hide off his ribs!"

"What way is that?" asked the Detroit man, after the settler had worn up his gad and thrown the stump of it away. "You've got to holler and yell and swear, and sweat during the day, and 'Old Hundred' all the evening. The general opinion around here is that a sort of balances the other, especially a none of us go fishing on Sunday; but it don't balance, and there's anything else laid up again me, I've got to give every pounding that mule hitched over there with one hand, and holding the other with my mouth. Whos, there—back up, or I'll cut your hides to shoe-strings!"

## Political Excitement in Michigan.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A little old man known around the foot of Woodward avenue as "John," was yesterday hunted out in the office where he works by a stranger, who said he came from Oswego, and had had news to communicate. The news was nothing less than the death of John's brother by drowning, and the stranger happened to be on hand to witness. Old John stood for a few minutes as if trying to realize the full extent of the calamity, and then remarked:

"Poor George, I hadn't heard from him in ten years. You say he fell off the wharf?"

"Yes; he was piling lumber, and his footing gave away, and he went into the water."

"Did he fall quite easy?"

"I guess so. I don't think the fall hurt him any."

"How many times did he rise to the surface before going down to stay?"

"Twice, I think."

"Do you think he had his senses?"

"Oh, yes."

"And from where you stood you could have heard all he said?"

"Oh, yes. I was not a hundred feet







